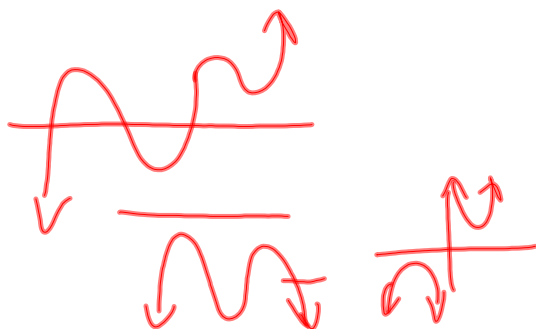


Warm Up

1. Sketch a graph of a polynomial function of degree 6, max # of turning points, with 4 real zeros and a negative leading coefficient.

2. Sketch a graph of a polynomial function of degree 5, max # of turning points, with 1 real zero and a positive leading coefficient.



$$38. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2i \\ -2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3i \\ -3i \end{pmatrix} \quad |$$

sum = 0

$$p = 4$$

$$(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 9)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$(x^4 + 13x^2 + 36)(x - 1)$$

$$x^5 + 13x^3 + 36x$$

$$-x^4 - 13x^2 - 36$$

$$x^5 - x^4 + 13x^3 - 13x^2 + 36x - 36 = 0$$

## 7-6 Rational Zero Theorem

Solve, given that -4 is a zero.

$$x^3 - 11x + 20 = 0$$

$$\underline{-4}$$

Rational Zero Theorem—  $\frac{p}{q}$  is a possible zero, where:

- $p \in$  set of integral factors of the constant
- $q \in$  set of the integral factors of the leading coefficient

Solve

$$0 = 6x^3 + 7x^2 - 9x + 2$$

$$p \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}$$

$$q \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6\}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} \in \{\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{6}, \pm 2, \pm \frac{2}{3}\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -2 & 6 & 7 & -9 & 2 \\ & & -12 & 10 & -2 \\ \hline & 6 & -5 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{-3} \times \frac{2}{-5}$$

$$6x^2 - 5x + 1$$

$$(6x^2 - 3x - 2x + 1)$$

$$3x(2x - 1) - 1(2x - 1)$$

$$(3x - 1)(2x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left\{ -2, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

Solve

$$x^4 - x^3 + 7x^2 - 9x - 18 = 0$$

$$p \in \{\pm 1 \pm 2 \pm 3 \pm 6 \pm 9 \pm 18\}$$

$$q \in \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} \in$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -1 & 1 & -1 & 7 & -9 & -18 \\ & & -1 & 2 & -9 & 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 2 & 1 & -2 & 9 & -18 & 0 \\ & & 2 & 0 & 18 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -9$$

$$x = \pm 3i$$

Solve.

$$0 = x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 8x + 8$$

$$p \in \{\pm 1 \pm 2 \pm 4 \pm 8\}$$

$$q \in \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} \in$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 2 & 1 & -4 & 6 & -8 & 8 \\ & & 2 & -4 & 4 & -8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 2 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ & & 2 & 0 & 4 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -2$$

$$x = \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

Do:

$$0 = 2x^4 + 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x - 8$$

Solve.

$$0 = x^4 - 6x^3 + 8x^2 - 48x$$

GCF

$$0 = x(x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x - 48)$$

$$x = 0$$

$$p \in \{\pm 1 \pm 2 \pm 3 \pm 4 \pm 6 \pm 8 \pm 12 \pm 16 \pm 24 \pm 48\}$$

$$\{0, 6, \pm 2i\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$q \in \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} \in$$

HW

p381

13, 15, 19, 25, 28, 30